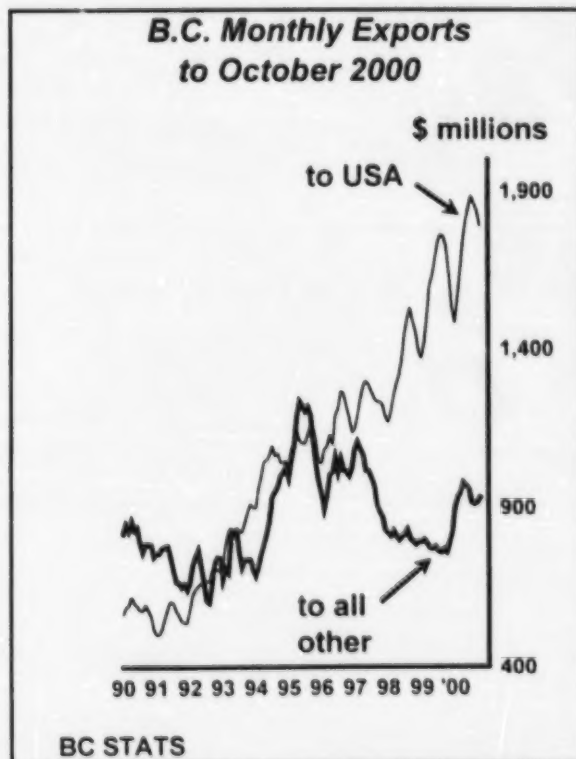


Exports ♦ October 2000

- October year to date exports were up 12% from the same months of 1999. There was continued good growth in all major markets.
- Europe showed the strongest increase in demand for British Columbia products of all major markets. The October year to date increase in British Columbia exports to the European Union was 37%, more than three times the rate for total exports. Almost all the improvement is based on good prices and demand for pulp, which makes up over half of the province's exports to the European Union.
- Italy continues to be the single most important destination for British Columbia exports to Europe. Shipments to Italy amounted to \$520 million in October year to date. Total exports to the European Union were \$2,097 million.
- Germany is the province's second most important national market in Europe, the destination for \$440 million of British Columbia exports in October year to date. This figure represents an 82% increase over the same period of 1999.
- Another market showing very rapid growth in demand for British Columbia products was South East Asia. Exports to South East Asia rose 51% in October year to date, indicating continued progress in the recovery from the Asian economic crisis of the late 1990s.
- Exports to Japan were up 8%. This marked an improvement from the early part of the year when year to date exports to Japan were little more than for the same period of 1999. At 8%, export growth to Japan matched export growth to the United States.
- Relatively stronger growth in exports to most European and Asian markets has reduced the portion of total British Columbia exports destined for the United States. This dropped from 68% in October year to date 1999, to 65% in the same months of 2000.



Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In The New Decade

In April, trade ministers from 34 countries of the western hemisphere will meet in Buenos Aires to continue negotiations to create the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Initiated at the Miami Summit of the Americas meeting in December 1994, this enterprise is dedicated to establishing what will be the world's largest free trade zone, including 800 million people with a combined Gross Domestic Product of \$US 11 trillion.

Just as NAFTA altered Canadian trade patterns during the 1990s, it can be expected that the FTAA will produce its own changes. However, these will likely be smaller and less painful than the industrial adjustments needed for NAFTA.

The most obvious change to be expected is greater orientation to western hemisphere markets. There is plenty of scope for improvement in this respect. Only 1 per cent of British Columbia exports were destined for South America in 1999, and 0.1 per cent for markets in Central America and the Caribbean.

If the FTAA is established as planned sometime within the next five years, it is likely to operate in parallel with NAFTA rather than replace it. While the FTAA may not go so far as NAFTA in binding its members within a single trading area, it is hoped that it can provide a consistent set of rules governing trade between almost all western hemisphere countries. The FTAA Declaration of Principles states the need to 'build on existing subregional and bilateral arrangements in order to broaden and

deepen hemispheric economic integration and to bring the agreements together.'

Attempts have already been made to broaden hemispheric integration through NAFTA. In the 1990s, an effort was made to include Chile in the Agreement. That effort failed mainly because President Clinton was unable to muster sufficient support in the United States congress. It may be attempted again under the new U.S. president. In the meantime Canada and Chile have signed their own Free Trade Agreement that includes in its preamble a commitment to 'facilitate the accession of Chile to the North American Free Trade Agreement and to contribute to hemispheric integration.'

NAFTA is only one of the many subregional or bilateral agreements that will have to be discussed in FTAA negotiations. Other important regional agreements in place include the customs unions MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), the Andean Community (Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela), CACM (Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador), and CARICOM (including several countries in and about the Caribbean). Customs unions are trade agreements going a step further than free trade areas such as NAFTA, in that they establish common external tariffs with regard to third party countries.

B.C. Exports Relatively Little To Prospective New Free Trade Partners In FTAA

When NAFTA was being negotiated, the incentives for British Columbia were relatively clear – to open U.S. markets for British Columbia manufacturers of secondary manufactured goods, and to protect the province's existing resource product exports to its most important market.

Failure to be included within the North American Agreement would have meant that British Columbia exporters could have been faced with arbitrary barriers in the U.S. market, with no recourse to an effective dispute settlement mechanism. The experience of a continuing series of softwood lumber disputes has shown that protection to be less than perfect. However, even a flawed dispute settlement mechanism is better than none at all where the economic stakes for the province are so high.

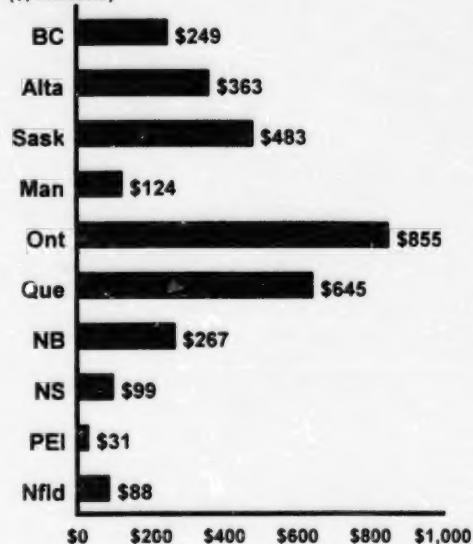
The notion of protecting British Columbia's existing export trade is much less important in the case for adopting the FTAA than it was in the case for adopting NAFTA. The province has relatively little export trade with any western hemisphere country other than the United States. Even NAFTA partner Mexico accounted for just 0.1 per cent of British Columbia exports in 1999.

British Columbia ranked sixth among Canadian provinces as an exporter to western hemisphere countries outside of NAFTA. Official trade numbers indicate \$172 million exported from British Columbia to these countries in 1999, compared with \$945 million from Ontario, \$851 million from Quebec, \$606 million from Saskatchewan and \$447 million from Alberta. The relative ranking

by province in these 1999 figures is much the same as the average over the past decade.

Exports to Western Hemisphere Countries Outside of NAFTA

annual average exports
1990 to 1999
(\$, millions)



BC STATS

Ontario's and Quebec's exports to prospective new partners in a hemispheric free trade zone have included far greater proportions of finished goods. The \$945 million from Ontario, for example, included \$553 million of machinery and equipment and \$41 million of plastic products. The \$851 million from Quebec featured \$322 million of machinery and equipment and \$33 million of plastic products.

Several provinces exported significant values of food commodities to prospective new FTAA partners in 1999. Saskatchewan shipped \$325 million of wheat, \$117 million of dried legumes, and \$29 million of malt. Alberta shipped \$146 million of wheat, \$17 million of dried legumes, and \$11 million of malt. Food exports from British Columbia to these countries included \$5 million of animal fats, \$2 million of wheat, and \$2 million of dried legumes.

Most of British Columbia's exports to prospective new FTAA partners in free trade were its traditional forestry and mineral commodities. Of the \$172 million total shipped from British Columbia to prospective new FTAA partners in 1999, pulp and paper products accounted for \$61 million, and coal accounted for \$43 million.

The most important destinations were Chile, Brazil and Venezuela.

Forty-nine million dollars of British Columbia exports went to Chile in 1999, more than to any other Latin American country including NAFTA partner Mexico. Chile's relative importance as an export destination can be explained in part by the Canada-Chile Free Trade Agreement. The province's exports to Chile included \$12 million of pulp and paper products, \$10 million of coal, and \$4 million of lumber products.

The \$47 million of British Columbia exports to Brazil in 1999 included \$33 million of coal and \$8 million of pulp and paper products. The \$23 million shipped to Venezuela included \$22 million of pulp and paper products.

Potential For the Future

While the present volumes of British Columbia exports going to prospective new FTAA free trade partners are relatively small, the Agreement could open possibilities for more and better export trade in the future. If South and Central American economies begin to grow at the double digit growth rates associated with East Asia over much of the past two decades, Latin America could soon become a very different type of market.

Even with substantial resource wealth of their own, countries in South and Central America could conceivably develop healthy import demand for selected forestry or mineral products. Their imports from Canada already include significant quantities of goods and services needed to process those resources.

As economies develop further in Latin America, they are likely to produce demand for a wider range of manufactured goods, including many of the high technology products that are emerging stars of British Columbia's export mix. The FTAA would reduce barriers throughout Latin America for British Columbia exporters of these products. Equally important, it would make the rules governing trade more consistent and dependable, reducing the risks of doing business in the region.

Goods exporters are not the only potential beneficiaries of consistent and reliable rules for conducting business in the western hemisphere. The attraction for investors can be seen in Chile, where the Canada-Chile Agreement has encouraged a number of companies from this province to invest heavily – among them Methanex, Finning, and several mining companies.

With investment has come an increase in service exports such as technological consulting and head office support activities.

Adjusting To The Future FTAA Trading Environment

On the other hand, it could be argued that a hemispheric free trade zone would also mean more competition for British Columbia producers within Canada and in the all important United States market. This is unlikely to produce serious problems for Canadian manufacturers. U.S. tariffs are already low for raw or semi-processed resource commodities imported from any country, so that most Canadian exporters of these goods to the United States already compete in a market that is largely open to competitors from all over the globe.

Under NAFTA, Canadian manufacturers of secondary manufactured products have learned how to compete with sophisticated and well established American producers

operating on their own turf, and with low wage Mexican producers.

The overall effect has been to push much of Canadian manufacturing upmarket, where the emphasis is on design, service backup and marketing. Having already adapted to this business environment, Canadian manufacturers are better prepared than they would otherwise have been to face duty free competition from South and Central America.

From the point of view of Canadian or American manufacturers, there are obvious advantages to securing duty free access to new sources of low cost components. Some of these components could find their way into products destined for European or Asian markets, providing a boost for Canadian and American exporters. And there is little doubt that consumers in Canada and the United States would enjoy the usual improvements in choice that can be expected from any reduction of barriers to trade.

**Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue**

00-09	<i>Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)</i>	99-05	<i>September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)</i>
00-08	<i>Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)</i>	99-04	<i>New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)</i>
00-07	<i>International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)</i>	99-03	<i>United States Log Exports (released May 99)</i>
00-06	<i>Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)</i>	99-02	<i>British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)</i>
00-05	<i>What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)</i>	99-01	<i>British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)</i>
00-04	<i>British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)</i>	98-12	<i>(no article)</i>
00-03	<i>1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)</i>	98-11	<i>Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)</i>
00-02	<i>United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)</i>	98-10	<i>Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)</i>
00-01	<i>B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)</i>	98-09	<i>Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)</i>
99-12	<i>British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)</i>	98-08	<i>Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)</i>
99-11	<i>Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)</i>	98-07	<i>No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)</i>
99-10	<i>Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)</i>	98-06	<i>Falling Canadian Dollar Aids Food Exports, But Could Bring Higher Prices (released Aug 98)</i>
99-09	<i>B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)</i>	98-05	<i>Plastic Manufactured Products Become Important New Element In Provincial Export Mix (released Jul 98)</i>
99-08	<i>British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)</i>	98-04	<i>Changes In B.C. Share of U.S. Import Market (released Jun 98)</i>
99-07	<i>Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)</i>	98-03	<i>Apparel Exports Surge For B.C., But Faster For Other Provinces (released May 98)</i>
99-06	<i>British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)</i>	98-02	<i>British Columbia Falling Behind In Export Boom For Secondary Manufactured Wood (released Apr 98)</i>

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.

(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.

(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.

(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.

(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.

(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.

(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.

(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics

For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

George Dufour - Trade Statistics

BC STATS

553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2000	1999	2000	CHANGE 1999-00	1997	1998	1999
	VALUES (\$,000)		VALUES (\$,000)		VALUES (\$,000)		
				(%)			
United Kingdom	33,606	237,608	299,070	25.9%	288,742	302,496	282,691
Germany	55,690	242,211	439,865	81.6%	475,582	395,336	298,202
People's Republic of China	44,820	466,023	634,915	36.2%	455,542	464,759	587,518
Hong Kong	19,164	215,268	211,076	-1.9%	352,020	272,155	257,104
Taiwan	32,500	305,574	360,180	17.9%	457,335	399,618	361,207
Japan	382,975	3,609,084	3,894,079	7.9%	6,003,385	4,548,533	4,284,417
South Korea	61,161	636,218	804,662	26.5%	953,214	677,999	753,021
India	7,063	51,143	75,051	46.7%	64,456	84,963	57,362
Australia	15,199	177,801	213,599	20.1%	235,891	226,325	208,983
Mexico	4,083	32,367	44,254	36.7%	61,937	60,700	41,126
United States	1,760,561	16,216,403	17,450,612	7.6%	14,863,063	16,375,025	19,400,032
other	236,081	2,024,757	2,355,752	16.3%	2,549,551	2,236,878	2,162,033
Total International Exports	2,652,904	23,976,847	26,783,116	11.7%	26,760,718	26,044,786	28,693,698
1) Western Europe	245,518	1,557,385	2,130,253	36.8%	2,101,195	2,040,484	1,911,331
2) Eastern Europe	1,583	24,865	25,792	3.7%	56,930	26,687	29,614
3) South East Asia	37,544	331,132	501,033	51.3%	486,546	340,502	385,764
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,874	37,247	51,151	37.3%	86,422	50,696	43,825
5) South America	10,461	123,891	158,371	27.8%	273,729	222,398	140,409
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,362	24,679	27,637	12.0%	26,859	38,111	28,723
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	596,174	5,773,949	6,646,433	15.1%	9,023,728	6,969,685	6,875,551
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	213,199	2,164,865	2,752,354	27.1%	3,020,343	2,421,152	2,591,134
9) Middle East	15,390	110,076	134,526	22.2%	178,358	146,929	133,843
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)							
United Kingdom	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%		1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Germany	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%		1.8%	1.5%	1.0%
People's Republic of China	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%		1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%		1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Taiwan	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%		1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Japan	14.4%	15.1%	14.5%		22.4%	17.5%	14.9%
South Korea	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%		3.6%	2.6%	2.6%
India	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Australia	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%		0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Mexico	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
United States	66.4%	67.6%	65.2%		55.5%	62.9%	67.6%
other	8.9%	8.4%	8.8%		9.5%	8.6%	7.5%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	9.3%	6.5%	8.0%		7.9%	7.8%	6.7%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%		1.8%	1.3%	1.3%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.5%	24.1%	24.8%		33.7%	26.8%	24.0%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	8.0%	9.0%	10.3%		11.3%	9.3%	9.0%
9) Middle East	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.6%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES - SELECTED COMMODITIES -

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
		2000	1999	2000	CHANGE	SHARE
	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	1999-00	1999	2000
				(%)	(%)	(%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	744,602	8,529,638	8,164,452	-4.3%	35.6%	30.5%
Lumber (softwood)	520,944	6,121,910	5,801,330	-5.2%	25.5%	21.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	30,193	248,537	250,658	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	16,962	221,099	189,517	-14.3%	0.9%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	87,315	1,004,465	889,231	-11.5%	4.2%	3.3%
other	89,188	933,626	1,033,715	10.7%	3.9%	3.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	571,534	4,410,573	5,603,212	27.0%	18.4%	20.9%
Pulp	361,906	2,634,426	3,768,176	43.0%	11.0%	14.1%
Newsprint	67,736	646,734	608,538	-5.9%	2.7%	2.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	131,435	1,041,696	1,114,620	7.0%	4.3%	4.2%
other	10,458	87,717	111,878	27.5%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	116,974	995,180	1,055,787	6.1%	4.2%	3.9%
Fruit and Nuts	27,729	105,412	108,429	2.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	24,961	154,808	199,483	28.9%	0.6%	0.7%
other	64,284	734,960	747,875	1.8%	3.1%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	61,536	738,320	779,368	5.6%	3.1%	2.9%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	13,398	136,800	131,008	-4.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,007	250,831	228,571	-8.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	6,709	44,020	50,106	13.8%	0.2%	0.2%
other	23,423	306,669	369,683	20.5%	1.3%	1.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	170,617	1,138,226	1,407,530	23.7%	4.7%	5.3%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	40,463	177,638	314,748	77.2%	0.7%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,756	36,319	34,432	-5.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	70,538	417,288	502,985	20.5%	1.7%	1.9%
Unwrought Zinc	40,766	373,760	391,593	4.8%	1.6%	1.5%
other	15,093	133,221	163,771	22.9%	0.6%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	383,052	2,622,287	3,858,568	47.1%	10.9%	14.4%
Natural Gas	140,885	1,035,838	1,299,445	25.4%	4.3%	4.9%
Coal	113,233	1,084,271	1,109,600	2.3%	4.5%	4.1%
Electricity	118,178	383,968	1,261,974	228.7%	1.6%	4.7%
other	10,756	118,209	187,548	58.7%	0.5%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	316,628	3,018,602	3,094,164	2.5%	12.6%	11.6%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	59,088	864,404	703,697	-18.6%	3.6%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	62,292	515,142	580,309	12.7%	2.1%	2.2%
other	195,248	1,639,056	1,810,157	10.4%	6.8%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	41,344	310,729	364,546	17.3%	1.3%	1.4%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	26,918	199,956	248,109	24.1%	0.8%	0.9%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	219,699	2,013,336	2,207,381	9.6%	8.4%	8.2%
GRAND TOTAL	2,652,904	23,976,847	26,783,116	11.7%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 3 97 Rev 2 98 Rev 1 99)

Source: Statistics Canada

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	544,423	6,437,439	5,872,497	-8.8%	39.7%	33.7%
Lumber (softwood)	356,215	4,459,063	3,966,197	-11.1%	27.5%	22.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	29,639	243,733	245,397	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Plywood (softwood)	11,250	96,356	86,218	-10.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	75,354	897,381	764,655	-14.8%	5.5%	4.4%
other	71,965	740,906	810,030	9.3%	4.6%	4.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	253,376	1,955,845	2,116,225	8.2%	12.1%	12.1%
Pulp	91,960	620,828	749,828	20.8%	3.8%	4.3%
Newsprint	49,880	431,137	415,461	-3.6%	2.7%	2.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	102,362	827,900	852,915	3.0%	5.1%	4.9%
other	9,175	75,980	98,020	29.0%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	84,426	688,082	739,807	7.5%	4.2%	4.2%
Fruit and Nuts	24,973	89,289	91,658	2.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Vegetables	19,076	130,960	184,955	41.2%	0.8%	1.1%
other	40,377	467,833	463,194	-1.0%	2.9%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	39,436	460,828	441,727	-4.1%	2.8%	2.5%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	8,473	99,344	91,927	-7.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	15,599	218,414	191,527	-12.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	616	2,832	5,782	104.1%	0.0%	0.0%
other	14,748	140,238	152,491	8.7%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	54,187	468,663	512,486	9.4%	2.9%	2.9%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	115	6,877	6,067	-11.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	8,197	108,978	134,043	23.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Unwrought Zinc	32,105	292,502	303,059	3.6%	1.8%	1.7%
other	13,770	60,307	69,316	14.9%	0.4%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	278,542	1,557,691	2,822,591	81.2%	9.6%	16.2%
Natural Gas	140,885	1,035,838	1,299,445	25.4%	6.4%	7.4%
Coal	8,899	21,720	75,665	248.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Electricity	118,178	383,968	1,261,974	228.7%	2.4%	7.2%
other	10,580	116,164	185,506	59.7%	0.7%	1.1%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	260,729	2,580,787	2,576,748	-0.2%	15.9%	14.8%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	55,549	816,093	672,190	-17.6%	5.0%	3.9%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	52,883	384,890	449,583	16.8%	2.4%	2.6%
other	152,297	1,379,804	1,454,976	5.4%	8.5%	8.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	38,619	294,008	341,819	16.3%	1.8%	2.0%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	25,716	193,762	238,838	23.3%	1.2%	1.4%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	181,105	1,579,297	1,787,873	13.2%	9.7%	10.2%
GRAND TOTAL	1,760,561	16,216,403	17,450,612	7.6%	100.0%	100.0%

BC STATS

(Rev 3 '97 Rev 2 '98 Rev 1 '99)

Source: Statistics Canada

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	OCTOBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
		2000	1999	2000	CHANGE	SHARE
		(\$,000)	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	1999-00	1999 2000
					(%)	(%) (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	155,801	1,638,311	1,725,250	5.3%	45.4%	44.3%
Lumber (softwood)	124,152	1,270,361	1,342,125	5.6%	35.2%	34.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	161	118	-26.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,715	96,281	71,583	-25.7%	2.7%	1.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	10,595	92,098	105,737	14.8%	2.6%	2.7%
other	16,338	179,409	205,687	14.6%	5.0%	5.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	71,242	549,319	723,012	31.6%	15.2%	18.6%
Pulp	52,488	393,667	582,981	48.1%	10.9%	15.0%
Newsprint	14,947	139,519	114,652	-17.8%	3.9%	2.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	3,597	14,857	23,182	56.0%	0.4%	0.6%
other	210	1,275	2,197	72.3%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	14,641	135,966	141,146	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Fruit and Nuts	754	7,391	9,435	27.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	4,028	12,758	6,803	-46.7%	0.4%	0.2%
other	9,858	115,817	124,908	7.8%	3.2%	3.2%
FISH PRODUCTS	8,264	162,881	216,257	32.8%	4.5%	5.6%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,980	28,934	31,599	9.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,139	24,074	26,050	8.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	606	2,212	4,340	96.2%	0.1%	0.1%
other	2,539	107,661	154,268	43.3%	3.0%	4.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	57,377	440,879	477,342	8.3%	12.2%	12.3%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	20,880	129,655	152,681	17.8%	3.6%	3.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,385	13,920	14,851	6.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	33,613	231,895	218,058	-6.0%	6.4%	5.6%
Unwrought Zinc	815	8,565	7,068	-17.5%	0.2%	0.2%
other	685	56,844	84,684	49.0%	1.6%	2.2%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	53,658	522,530	461,255	-11.7%	14.5%	11.8%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	53,482	521,280	459,890	-11.8%	14.4%	11.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	176	1,249	1,365	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	11,377	67,920	69,133	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,400	10,441	5,730	-45.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	456	35,323	21,686	-38.6%	1.0%	0.6%
other	9,521	22,156	41,717	88.3%	0.6%	1.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	1,030	3,251	5,236	61.0%	0.1%	0.1%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	999	3,950	5,304	34.3%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	8,586	84,078	70,143	-16.6%	2.3%	1.8%
GRAND TOTAL	382,975	3,609,084	3,894,079	7.9%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	<u>OCTOBER</u>	<u>YEAR-TO-DATE</u>				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	26,386	261,745	310,374	18.6%	17.1%	14.8%
Lumber (softwood)	24,138	222,828	264,651	18.8%	14.6%	12.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	282	2,833	3,274	15.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Plywood (softwood)	869	25,981	30,339	16.8%	1.7%	1.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	992	8,240	9,518	15.5%	0.5%	0.5%
other	105	1,862	2,593	39.2%	0.1%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	153,972	808,814	1,260,597	55.9%	52.9%	60.1%
Pulp	146,352	737,312	1,194,535	62.0%	48.2%	57.0%
Newsprint	0	2,600	1,119	-56.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	7,560	68,360	64,134	-6.2%	4.5%	3.1%
other	60	533	808	51.6%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	2,590	26,562	20,111	-24.3%	1.7%	1.0%
Fruit and Nuts	73	1,221	1,442	18.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	732	6,375	1,434	-77.5%	0.4%	0.1%
other	1,784	18,965	17,235	-9.1%	1.2%	0.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	6,448	34,583	37,172	7.5%	2.3%	1.8%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	386	3,512	2,942	-16.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	993	2,627	2,644	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,695	27,851	29,987	7.7%	1.8%	1.4%
other	375	593	1,599	169.9%	0.0%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	1,685	15,127	13,527	-10.6%	1.0%	0.6%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,645	13,879	11,580	-16.6%	0.9%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	65	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	4	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	40	1,244	1,883	51.3%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	20,442	196,867	205,437	4.4%	12.9%	9.8%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	20,442	196,807	205,418	4.4%	12.9%	9.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	61	19	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	24,340	135,499	209,959	55.0%	8.9%	10.0%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	337	4,141	2,321	-44.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,166	34,843	27,147	-22.1%	2.3%	1.3%
other	21,838	96,515	180,492	87.0%	6.3%	8.6%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	473	3,052	4,079	33.6%	0.2%	0.2%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	128	1,322	2,371	79.3%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	3,931	46,388	33,630	-27.5%	3.0%	1.6%
GRAND TOTAL	240,396	1,529,959	2,097,259	37.1%	100.0%	100.0%

NOVEMBER

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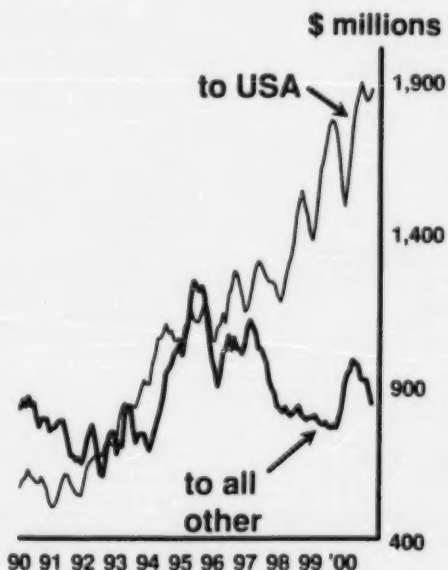
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Exports ♦ November 2000

- November year to date exports were up 12% from the same months of 1999. Good growth in all major markets produced a year to date total that already exceeds the largest previous annual total.
- Exports to the United States and Japan both grew by 8%. Together these two countries account for 80% of British Columbia's exports.
- Over the first 11 months of 2000 British Columbia's strongest export markets were in Europe and Pacific Rim countries other than Japan. Exports to the European Union rose 38% in November year to date. Exports to Pacific Rim destinations other than Japan rose 26%.
- Lumber exports to the United States were the single most important weakness in British Columbia's export picture. These fell 11% in November year to date, dropping to \$4,329 from \$4,873 million in the same period of 1999. Valued added wood exports to the United States were also down. They fell 13% to \$838 million in November year to date.
- On the other hand, exports of solid wood products to Japan were up. Lumber exports to Japan rose 7% in November year to date, and exports of value added wood products rose 14%.
- Electricity exports (all to the United States) produced the most positive export development of the year 2000. They rose 274% to \$1,599 million, mainly because of sharp price increases. The value of electricity exports seems likely to rise even further through early 2001 with energy shortages in California.
- Natural gas exports (exclusively to the United States) were also up, registering a 22% gain for November year to date. Again, price increases provided the main boost.

**B.C. Monthly Exports
to November 2000**



BC STATS

After Much Economic Diversification, B.C. Exports Are Still Mainly Resource Based

Relatively Few Jobs Now Depend Directly On Resource Industries

British Columbia used to be known as a place where a lot of people worked in forestry, fishing and mining. This is still true for many regions of the province, but it has long since ceased to be an accurate description for British Columbia as a whole. In the urban centres where more and more people live, very few jobs are directly related to natural resource processing.

Out of 1,906 thousand employed British Columbians in 1999, only 49 thousand worked at logging, fishing, mining, or oil and gas extraction. Another 42 thousand worked in sawmills and other solid wood processing plants, 22 thousand worked in pulp and paper mills, and 9 thousand worked at metal smelting.

Taken together, these 122 thousand workers amounted to 6 per cent of the total provincial workforce, down from 8 per cent in 1990. Of course the jobs of many more workers depended indirectly on resource industries. But even with these other jobs considered, only a fairly small minority of British Columbians rely on resource industries for their livelihood.

The diminished importance of resource industries in most aspects of the British Columbia economy is reflected in gross domestic product numbers. The contribution

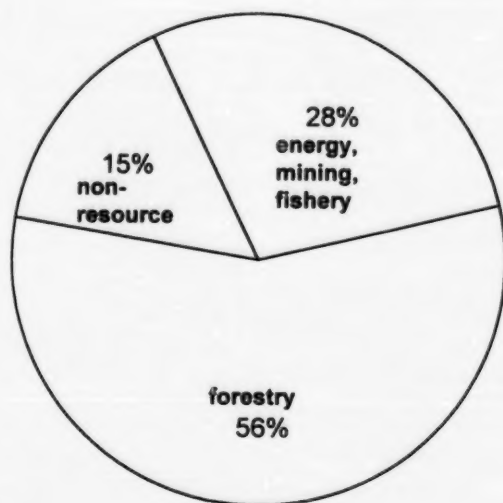
of forestry, fishing and mining to provincial gross domestic product shrank from 12 per cent in 1984, to 11 per cent in 1990, to 10 per cent in 1994, to 9 per cent in 1999.

Yet resource industries still produce well over half the value of all British Columbia – exports, generate a substantial part of provincial government revenues, and provide the principal employment base for people living over much of the province's geographic area.

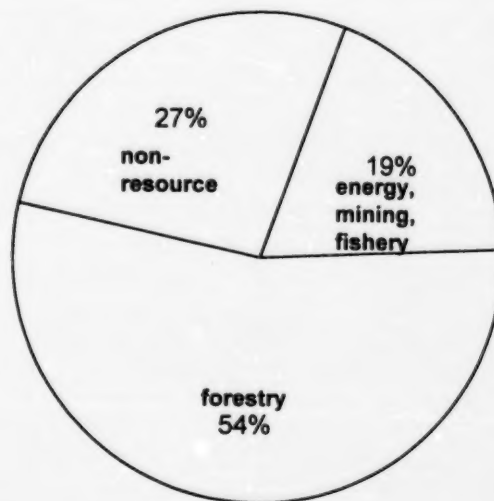
While the more diversified economies of urban centres generate goods and services mainly for domestic consumption, the forestry, mineral and fishery dominated economies over much of the hinterland are focussed on producing raw or semi-processed commodities destined for export markets. Resource commodities account for most international exports shipped from the province. Although they accounted for only about 9 per cent of gross domestic product in 1999, resource industries produced over 70 per cent of provincial exports.

While resource products still dominate provincial exports, they are less dominant than they were at the beginning of the last decade. In 1990, resource products accounted for 84 per cent by value of all British Columbia goods shipped to international markets.

Resource Products Still Dominate B.C. Export Mix



1990



1999

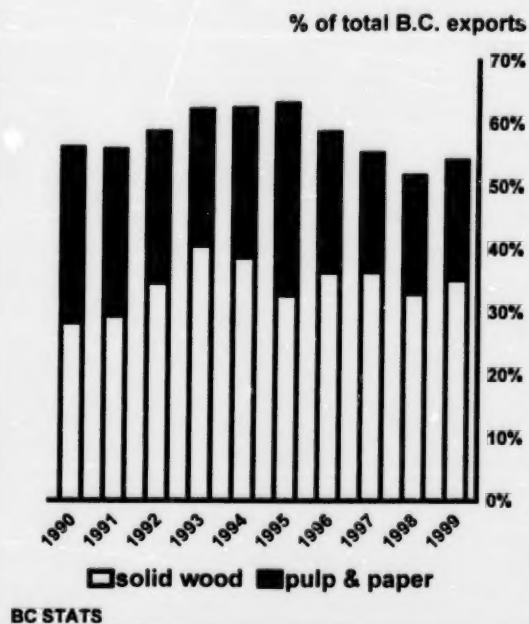
BC STATS

Forest Products Account For Over Half of B.C. Exports

The great bulk of British Columbia resource exports are produced by the forest industry. Growth in the value of forest exports has generally kept pace with overall export growth, so that forest exports are about as prominent now in the overall provincial export mix as they were at the beginning of the last decade.

In 1999, lumber products, pulp, paper and other forest commodities together accounted for 54 per cent of the total value of all British Columbia exports. In 1990 they accounted for 56 per cent. The value of forest product exports has always swung up and down from year to year with the vagaries of international commodity markets. This pattern continued through the 1990s, but with no clear evidence that forest products are becoming either more or less important within the provincial export mix.

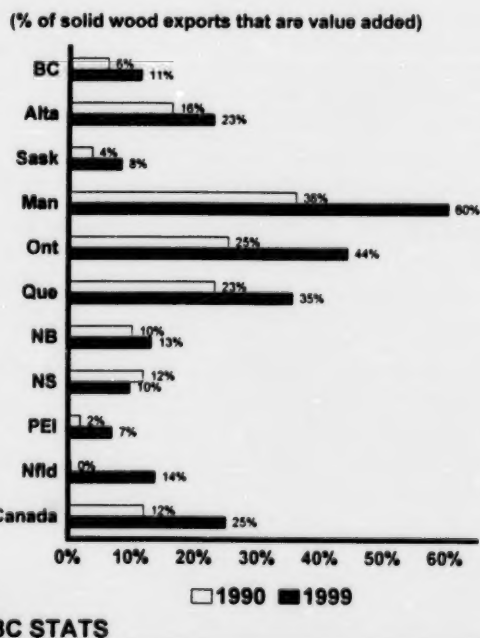
Forest Products Still Over Half of Total B.C. Exports



There are obvious natural limits to exports of raw or semi-processed forest products as annual forest yields approach or exceed sustainable levels. They may already have reached those levels, but the value of forestry exports may yet be pushed higher by increasing value added content. That objective is, of course, a constant preoccupation of provincial economic planners.

Over most of the 1990s, British Columbia's value added wood exports grew less quickly than value added wood exports from other provinces. The result is that British Columbia now ships a markedly higher portion of its solid wood exports in the form of raw lumber than most other provinces. Its ratio of value added wood exports to total solid wood exports was 11 per cent in 1999. This compared with 23 per cent for Alberta, 44 per cent for Ontario, 35 per cent for Quebec, and 25 per cent for Canada as a whole.

Value Added Products Still Small Part of B.C. Wood Product Exports



Fishery and Metallic Mineral Exports Now Relatively Minor

While total forest industry exports have kept pace with overall exports, exports of fishery and mining commodities have not. These products now account for much smaller parts of the province's total exports than they did at the beginning of the decade.

Two of the main causes have been increased international competition for metallic ores and concentrates, and shrinking fish stocks for fishery products.

But even without these difficulties, it might be expected that exports of many raw or semi-processed resource commodities should lag overall export growth. As it has

diversified, British Columbia's economy has generated a steadily increasing output of secondary manufactured products that are not derived from the its natural resource base. As secondary manufacturing industries have expanded, exports of these new products have grown faster than the raw or semi-processed commodity exports of mature resource industries. Assuming that British Columbia continues its long process of industrial diversification, these trends can be expected to continue well into the future.

The combined effects of special problems faced by resource industries and relatively faster export growth for non-resource based industries left British Columbia considerably less dependent on resource exports in 1999 than it had been at the beginning of the decade. Between 1990 and 1999, the resource product component of provincial exports shrank by 12 percentage points, from 85 per cent to 73 per cent.

Shrinking values of fishery product exports produced part of this drop, declining gradually from 5 per cent of total provincial exports in 1990, to only 3 per cent in 1999.

But the picture for fishery exports is far from universally bleak. While some of the province's most important traditional fisheries have suffered serious setbacks in recent years, new fisheries have been emerging that could reverse negative export trends. For example, more attention is now being paid to groundfish such as hake and ling cod. Aquaculture production of salmon, other finfish or molluscs has the potential to expand further through the use of new technologies. These developments have been encouraged by expanding world markets for high value seafood products.

The outlook for the mining industry is less hopeful. Both coal and metal ore exports from British Columbia have been facing intense competition in world markets.

There has been little or no long term growth in the value of exports of metal ores or concentrates over the past decade, so that the portion of total provincial exports accounted for by these commodities has shrunk considerably. Metal ores and concentrates accounted for just 1 per cent of total exports in 1999, down from 6 per cent in 1990. They are now valued at less than exports of either plastic products or clothing.

An Uncertain Time For Coal Exports

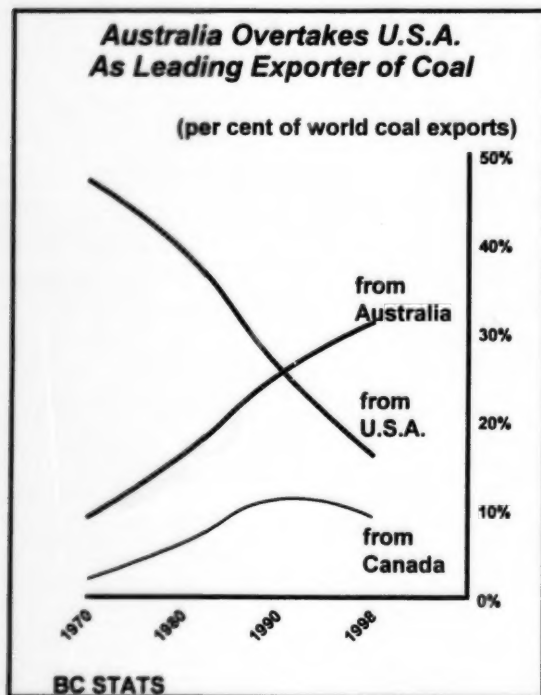
Coal is easily the most important mining export shipped from British Columbia. Most is metallurgical coal destined for the steel smelters of Japan and South Korea. Smaller amounts are shipped periodically to customers in Europe, Latin America and other regions.

Reliance on Asian markets, and particularly Japan, has meant slow growth for coal exports during the 1990s. Coal exports fell off sharply after the Japanese economic crash in the early part of the decade. They were recovering up to 1997 but then fell off sharply again with the more widespread Asian economic crisis.

The chronic problem for British Columbia coal producers has been rising international competition. Competition in international markets has already forced the closure of mines in several countries, including some in British Columbia. To remain competitive, mines need high quality coal and access to reliable transportation at

affordable prices. With more mines facing closure in the province there have been calls for cuts in rates charged coal shippers by railway and port operators.

The fiercest competition in international coal markets has come from Australia. For three decades Australia has been gaining larger shares of global coal markets, mainly at the expense of American producers. More recently Canadian coal exports have also been affected.



Future prospects for the industry in British Columbia are not judged to be very promising, at least in the short to medium term. The likely exceptions could be those few mines producing thermal coal. Higher prices for natural gas and electricity have considerably improved prospects for thermal coal exports. Unfortunately thermal coal presently accounts for very little of

British Columbia's production. There is, however, some potential to expand shipments.

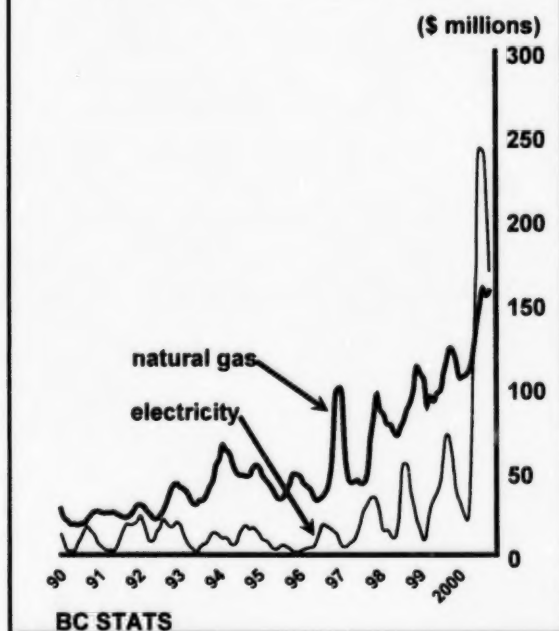
Another possibility for generating export revenues from the province's coal resources is coal bed methane (CBM). CBM is produced by drilling into unexposed coal seams to bleed off methane. The gas can be used for electrical power production.

Natural Gas and Electricity Exports Booming

Two recent bright spots in British Columbia's resource export picture are natural gas and electricity. They have become closely linked to each other in recent years as natural gas has become the preferred fuel for electrical power generation. The advantages of natural gas for power generation include low pollution (compared to coal) and low risk (compared to nuclear power). Considerably more pipeline capacity has been laid from British Columbia gas fields in recent years, providing producers with the means to expand their export sales.

Virtually all British Columbia natural gas exports go the United States. Rising consumption and good prices in that market produced a 400 per cent increase in the value of British Columbia natural gas exports between 1990 and 1999. In 1999 natural gas exports were valued at \$1,273 million, almost equal in value to coal exports. In the first eleven months of 2000 they had reached \$1,427 million, more than the value of coal exports, and still growing fast.

Surging Value of Monthly Natural Gas and Electricity Exports



Natural gas promises to produce export revenues that are relatively secure by comparison with revenues from coal. Canadian and Mexican gas producers enjoy obvious advantages in the United States market because their product can be shipped more easily, cheaply and reliably by pipeline than by sea. Demand and price vary with season and, less predictably, with local weather and other factors. But over the long term the market is likely to be relatively secure because, once committed to gas, industrial and residential consumers cannot easily switch to alternative fuels.

Canadian electricity exporters enjoy much the same unique geographical advantages in the U.S. market. The fast rising use of natural gas for power generation, has established a linkage between continental

prices for gas and electricity. That linkage is one of the factors causing the value of British Columbia's electricity exports to rise roughly in parallel with its natural gas exports.

Over the 1990s, the value of electrical power exports from British Columbia to the United States grew at rates similar to natural gas exports. In 1999 they amounted to \$458 million, more than four times their value in 1990. In 2000, they accelerated sharply with price rises, jumping to \$1,599 million by November year to date.

But access to that market has not come without conditions. American administrators have pressed for more open and competitive electrical power markets in North America. This has included obliging Canadian provincial power utilities to at least partially de-integrate their business operations as a condition to accessing the U.S. market.

Deintegration is intended to ensure that the generation of power generation, its long distance transmission, and local distribution operate something like separate industries. Some steps have already been taken in this direction, with more to come.

Any changes in continental energy markets will be increasingly important for British Columbia because electricity and natural gas exports to the United States are fast becoming a major source of revenue for the province. However deregulation of continental energy markets could also leave consumers in energy rich British Columbia sharing shortages (and associated price hikes) with consumers in California and other parts of the continent that are less well endowed with energy resources. These concerns could stimulate a great deal of debate in years to come.

**Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue**

00-10	<i>Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade (released Dec. 00)</i>	99-06	<i>British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets (released Sep 99)</i>
00-09	<i>Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure (released Dec. 00)</i>	99-05	<i>September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia (released Jul 99)</i>
00-08	<i>Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia (released Nov. 00)</i>	99-04	<i>New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services (released Jul 99)</i>
00-07	<i>International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus (released Oct. 00)</i>	99-03	<i>United States Log Exports (released May 99)</i>
00-06	<i>Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada (released Aug. 00)</i>	99-02	<i>British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market (released Apr 99)</i>
00-05	<i>What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade? (released July 00)</i>	99-01	<i>British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s (released Mar 99)</i>
00-04	<i>British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products (released June 00)</i>	98-12	<i>(no article)</i>
00-03	<i>1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports (released June 00)</i>	98-11	<i>Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998 (released Jan 99)</i>
00-02	<i>United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999 (released April 00)</i>	98-10	<i>Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market (released Dec 98)</i>
00-01	<i>B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s (released Mar 00)</i>	98-09	<i>Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia (released Nov 98)</i>
99-12	<i>British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global (released Feb 00)</i>	98-08	<i>Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market (released Oct 98)</i>
99-11	<i>Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products (released Jan 00)</i>	98-07	<i>No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene (released Sep 98)</i>
99-10	<i>Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA (released Dec 99)</i>	98-06	<i>Falling Canadian Dollar Aids Food Exports, But Could Bring Higher Prices (released Aug 98)</i>
99-09	<i>B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others (released Nov 99)</i>	98-05	<i>Plastic Manufactured Products Become Important New Element In Provincial Export Mix (released Jul 98)</i>
99-08	<i>British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck (released Oct 99)</i>	98-04	<i>Changes In B.C. Share of U.S. Import Market (released Jun 98)</i>
99-07	<i>Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency (released Sep 99)</i>	98-03	<i>Apparel Exports Surge For B.C., But Faster For Other Provinces (released May 98)</i>

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

- (1) **Western Europe:** United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- (2) **Eastern Europe:** other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
- (3) **South East Asia:** Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
- (4) **Africa:** continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
- (5) **South America:** continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
- (6) **Central America and Caribbean:** from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
- (7) **Pacific Rim (including Japan):** Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
- (8) **Pacific Rim:** as above, but excluding Japan.
- (9) **Middle East:** from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics

For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

George Dufour - Trade Statistics

BC STATS

553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2000	1999	2000	CHANGE 1999-00	1997	1998	1999
	VALUES (\$,000)		VALUES (\$,000)		VALUES (\$,000)		
				(%)			
United Kingdom	32,704	255,261	331,782	30.0%	288,742	302,496	287,548
Germany	43,074	267,542	482,597	80.4%	475,582	395,336	298,905
People's Republic of China	42,893	500,280	685,548	37.0%	455,542	464,759	588,751
Hong Kong	17,784	234,426	228,865	-2.4%	352,020	272,155	255,872
Taiwan	21,950	327,909	382,139	16.5%	457,335	399,618	363,612
Japan	338,893	3,915,331	4,237,888	8.2%	6,003,385	4,548,533	4,315,819
South Korea	50,229	697,529	854,887	22.6%	953,214	677,999	753,847
India	2,601	52,940	77,652	46.7%	64,456	84,963	57,500
Australia	9,468	190,838	223,342	17.0%	235,891	226,325	211,546
Mexico	5,804	37,312	50,065	34.2%	61,937	60,700	41,131
United States	1,971,588	17,904,943	19,385,215	8.3%	14,863,063	16,375,025	19,369,194
other	218,267	2,210,973	2,575,647	16.5%	2,549,551	2,236,878	2,178,378
Total International Exports	2,755,255	26,340,024	29,515,628	12.1%	26,760,718	26,044,786	28,722,104
1) Western Europe	212,866	1,705,661	2,342,857	37.4%	2,101,195	2,040,484	1,919,738
2) Eastern Europe	1,753	29,051	27,545	-5.2%	56,930	26,687	29,744
3) South East Asia	42,497	357,381	543,542	52.1%	486,546	340,502	392,844
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	2,310	39,938	53,471	33.9%	86,422	50,696	45,103
5) South America	12,375	132,232	170,736	29.1%	273,729	222,398	143,909
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	2,332	25,930	31,486	21.4%	26,859	38,111	28,696
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	526,434	6,259,444	7,185,825	14.8%	9,023,728	6,969,685	6,920,780
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	187,542	2,344,113	2,947,937	25.8%	3,020,343	2,421,152	2,604,961
9) Middle East	15,098	122,542	149,643	22.1%	178,358	146,929	134,274
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)							
United Kingdom	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%		1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Germany	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%		1.8%	1.5%	1.0%
People's Republic of China	1.6%	0.9%	2.3%		1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%		1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Taiwan	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%		1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Japan	12.3%	14.9%	14.4%		22.4%	17.5%	15.0%
South Korea	1.8%	2.6%	2.9%		3.6%	2.6%	2.6%
India	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Australia	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%		0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Mexico	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
United States	71.6%	68.0%	65.7%		55.5%	62.9%	67.4%
other	7.9%	8.4%	8.7%		9.5%	8.6%	7.6%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	7.7%	6.5%	7.9%		7.9%	7.8%	6.7%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%		1.8%	1.3%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	19.1%	23.8%	24.3%		33.7%	26.8%	24.1%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	6.8%	8.9%	10.0%		11.3%	9.3%	9.1%
9) Middle East	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.6%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	755,093	9,312,913	8,920,571	-4.2%	35.4%	30.2%
Lumber (softwood)	538,340	6,684,700	6,340,544	-5.1%	25.4%	21.5%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	26,346	272,208	276,993	1.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	18,323	239,798	207,887	-13.3%	0.9%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	81,168	1,082,450	970,517	-10.3%	4.1%	3.3%
other	90,915	1,033,757	1,124,630	8.8%	3.9%	3.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	527,390	4,884,462	6,130,601	25.5%	18.5%	20.8%
Pulp	336,313	2,936,011	4,104,489	39.8%	11.1%	13.9%
Newsprint	54,500	702,647	663,038	-5.6%	2.7%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	125,220	1,147,616	1,239,840	8.0%	4.4%	4.2%
other	11,356	98,189	123,234	25.5%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	98,925	1,077,309	1,154,746	7.2%	4.1%	3.9%
Fruit and Nuts	17,785	116,592	126,214	8.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	18,990	166,992	218,473	30.8%	0.6%	0.7%
other	62,149	793,725	810,059	2.1%	3.0%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	56,386	791,887	835,814	5.5%	3.0%	2.8%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	10,416	144,202	141,183	-2.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,821	270,165	247,480	-8.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	7,197	49,691	57,303	15.3%	0.2%	0.2%
other	19,952	327,829	389,848	18.9%	1.2%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	118,785	1,234,191	1,537,206	24.6%	4.7%	5.2%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	8,947	177,638	335,242	88.7%	0.7%	1.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,191	39,562	38,229	-3.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	62,057	463,535	565,042	21.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Unwrought Zinc	35,762	413,508	427,356	3.3%	1.6%	1.4%
other	8,827	139,948	171,337	22.4%	0.5%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	609,099	2,947,789	4,430,872	50.3%	11.2%	15.0%
Natural Gas	163,908	1,166,023	1,427,479	22.4%	4.4%	4.8%
Coal	88,966	1,209,706	1,198,566	-0.9%	4.6%	4.1%
Electricity	336,931	427,817	1,598,905	273.7%	1.6%	5.4%
other	19,295	144,243	205,923	42.8%	0.5%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	311,155	3,331,014	3,407,001	2.3%	12.6%	11.5%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	49,998	941,375	753,723	-19.9%	3.6%	2.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	60,854	578,070	641,064	10.9%	2.2%	2.2%
other	200,304	1,811,569	2,012,214	11.1%	6.9%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	34,409	344,718	399,079	15.8%	1.3%	1.4%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	24,488	223,133	272,603	22.2%	0.8%	0.9%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	219,527	2,192,607	2,427,134	10.7%	8.3%	8.2%
GRAND TOTAL	2,755,255	26,340,024	29,515,628	12.1%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	545,915	7,033,166	6,418,968	-8.7%	39.3%	33.1%
Lumber (softwood)	362,115	4,872,769	4,328,716	-11.2%	27.2%	22.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	26,198	267,032	271,584	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Plywood (softwood)	11,006	107,199	97,270	-9.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	73,472	967,461	838,245	-13.4%	5.4%	4.3%
other	73,124	818,706	883,153	7.9%	4.6%	4.6%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	241,892	2,219,667	2,358,117	6.2%	12.4%	12.2%
Pulp	86,261	743,199	836,089	12.5%	4.2%	4.3%
Newsprint	43,301	473,547	458,763	-3.1%	2.6%	2.4%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	101,365	917,640	954,280	4.0%	5.1%	4.9%
other	10,965	85,281	108,985	27.8%	0.5%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	68,572	747,921	808,389	8.1%	4.2%	4.2%
Fruit and Nuts	11,403	97,249	103,061	6.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	15,752	141,640	200,707	41.7%	0.8%	1.0%
other	41,417	509,032	504,621	-0.9%	2.8%	2.6%
FISH PRODUCTS	35,020	497,213	476,818	-4.1%	2.8%	2.8%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	5,615	103,957	97,572	-6.1%	0.6%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	16,695	236,879	208,223	-12.1%	1.3%	1.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	409	3,212	6,190	92.7%	0.0%	0.0%
other	12,301	153,165	164,833	7.6%	0.9%	0.9%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	41,264	517,580	552,489	6.7%	2.9%	2.9%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	224	7,557	6,291	-16.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	6,801	121,184	140,644	16.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Unwrought Zinc	27,127	323,145	330,186	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%
other	7,313	65,694	75,368	14.7%	0.4%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	529,221	1,761,913	3,315,018	88.1%	9.8%	17.1%
Natural Gas	163,908	1,166,023	1,427,479	22.4%	6.5%	7.4%
Coal	9,223	26,024	84,888	226.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Electricity	336,931	427,817	1,598,905	273.7%	2.4%	8.2%
other	19,160	142,048	203,746	43.4%	0.8%	1.1%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	275,540	2,846,094	2,862,682	0.2%	18.9%	14.7%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	47,554	891,430	719,772	-19.3%	5.0%	3.7%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	52,417	426,419	501,916	17.7%	2.4%	2.6%
other	175,569	1,528,245	1,630,993	6.7%	8.5%	8.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	32,447	325,685	374,382	15.0%	1.8%	1.9%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	23,899	216,513	262,742	21.4%	1.2%	1.4%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	177,818	1,739,192	1,966,612	13.0%	9.7%	10.1%
GRAND TOTAL	1,971,588	17,904,943	19,385,215	8.3%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	174,022	1,789,322	1,899,757	6.2%	45.7%	44.8%
Lumber (softwood)	145,756	1,387,147	1,488,366	7.3%	35.4%	35.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	181	118	-34.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	6,636	102,374	78,219	-23.6%	2.6%	1.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	6,782	98,788	112,519	13.9%	2.5%	2.7%
other	14,848	200,834	220,534	9.8%	5.1%	5.2%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	42,822	587,498	765,835	30.4%	15.0%	18.1%
Pulp	32,130	421,964	615,111	45.8%	10.8%	14.5%
Newsprint	8,033	147,751	122,685	-17.0%	3.8%	2.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,497	16,375	25,679	56.8%	0.4%	0.6%
other	163	1,408	2,359	67.6%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	10,234	143,086	151,393	5.8%	3.7%	3.6%
Fruit and Nuts	931	8,267	10,366	25.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	1,680	13,695	8,483	-38.1%	0.3%	0.2%
other	7,623	121,123	132,544	9.4%	3.1%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	9,561	166,871	225,818	35.3%	4.3%	5.3%
Whole Fish, Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,165	30,776	35,665	15.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,092	24,320	27,240	12.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Salmon, Canned, Smoked, etc.	438	2,462	4,777	94.0%	0.1%	0.1%
other	3,867	109,313	158,135	44.7%	2.8%	3.7%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	47,477	470,697	529,212	12.4%	12.0%	12.5%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	129,655	157,074	21.1%	3.3%	3.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	926	14,579	15,776	8.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	45,036	259,586	263,094	1.4%	6.6%	6.2%
Unwrought Zinc	739	9,475	7,807	-17.6%	0.2%	0.2%
other	777	57,403	85,462	48.9%	1.5%	2.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	41,781	589,258	503,036	-14.6%	15.1%	11.9%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,736	587,978	501,626	-14.7%	15.0%	11.8%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	45	1,280	1,410	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	3,344	73,217	72,463	-1.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	687	10,839	6,417	-40.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,269	38,880	22,955	-41.0%	1.0%	0.5%
other	1,389	23,498	43,092	83.4%	0.6%	1.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	673	3,575	5,909	65.3%	0.1%	0.1%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	493	4,150	5,798	39.7%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	8,485	87,656	78,667	-10.3%	2.2%	1.9%
GRAND TOTAL	338,893	3,915,331	4,237,888	8.2%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	NOVEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	19,067	281,664	329,426	17.0%	16.8%	14.3%
Lumber (softwood)	17,680	239,975	282,315	17.6%	14.3%	12.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	72	3,031	3,346	10.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	592	27,744	30,932	11.5%	1.7%	1.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	686	8,874	10,204	15.0%	0.5%	0.4%
other	37	2,041	2,629	28.8%	0.1%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	146,401	886,388	1,406,998	58.7%	52.9%	61.0%
Pulp	142,297	809,459	1,336,832	65.2%	48.3%	58.0%
Newsprint	0	2,600	1,119	-56.9%	0.2%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,105	73,615	68,239	-7.3%	4.4%	3.0%
other	0	715	808	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	1,483	28,462	21,582	-24.2%	1.7%	0.9%
Fruit and Nuts	0	1,221	1,442	18.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	482	6,623	1,916	-71.1%	0.4%	0.1%
other	1,001	20,618	18,223	-11.6%	1.2%	0.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	6,367	40,003	43,539	8.8%	2.4%	1.9%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	339	4,058	3,281	-19.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	409	2,828	3,053	7.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,598	32,328	35,585	10.1%	1.9%	1.5%
other	21	788	1,620	105.7%	0.0%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	1,239	17,183	14,766	-14.1%	1.0%	0.6%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,239	15,783	12,819	-18.8%	0.9%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	65	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	4	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	0	1,396	1,883	34.9%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	12,743	214,548	218,181	1.7%	12.8%	9.5%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	12,670	214,487	218,088	1.7%	12.8%	9.5%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	73	61	92	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	17,108	152,771	226,704	48.4%	9.1%	9.8%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	421	4,254	2,742	-35.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,664	40,226	28,795	-28.4%	2.4%	1.2%
other	15,023	108,291	195,168	80.2%	6.5%	8.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	336	3,975	4,415	11.1%	0.2%	0.2%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	48	1,428	2,421	69.5%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	3,511	49,271	37,267	-24.4%	2.9%	1.6%
GRAND TOTAL	208,303	1,675,693	2,305,300	37.6%	100.0%	100.0%

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Exports ♦ December 2000

Exports were up 13.2% in 2000, fuelled by energy and paper shipments

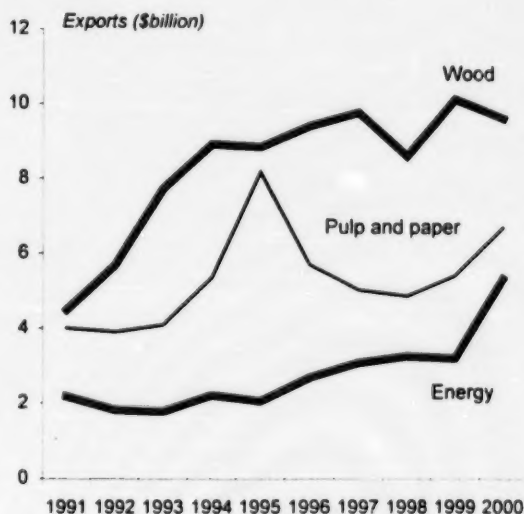
The value of BC product exports rose 13.2% last year, marking the second straight year of double-digit export growth. In total, \$32.5 billion worth of goods were exported from the province last year, compared to \$28.7 billion in 1999.

Exports were up almost across the board. Overall, forest product exports were stronger than in 1999, but this was largely due to the pulp and paper sector (+23.7%), where higher prices boosted the value of exports. Shipments of pulp, the main paper-related product that is exported from the province, increased 36.1% in 2000. Exports of solid wood products fell (-5.2%) in 2000, as international shipments of most wood products dropped. Softwood lumber exports were down 6.4%, and international shipments of value added wood products dipped 9.4%. Forest products accounted for half (\$16.3 billion) of BC's exports last year.

Metallic mineral product exports improved (+24.4%) in 2000, as shipments of copper ores and concentrates nearly doubled (+93.9%) while exports of unwrought aluminum jumped 21.8%. Together, these commodities accounted for about 60% of BC's total exports of metallic mineral products (\$1.7 billion) in 2000.

The biggest increase was seen in energy product exports, which were boosted by a sharp jump in sales of power and natural gas to the US. BC's electricity exports in 2000 were more than four times (+333.8%) as high as in 1999, while the value of natural gas sold south of the border rose 44.2% last year, reflecting rising prices. Total energy product exports reached \$5.3 billion.

Rising pulp and paper and energy product exports helped offset a drop in shipments of solid wood products

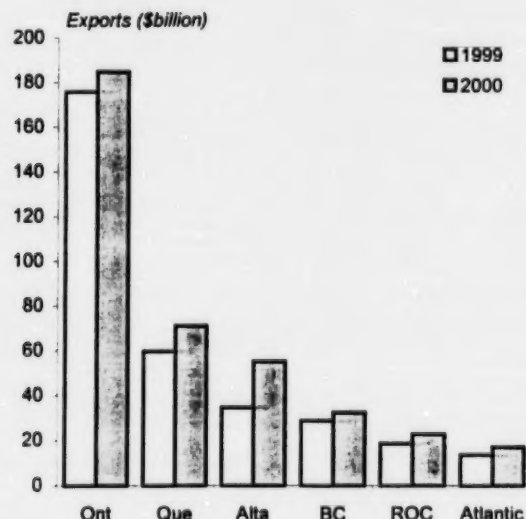


Machinery and equipment exports increased only moderately last year (+2.5%), largely due to a 20.9% decline in shipments of motor vehicles and parts. However, exports of manufactured goods

such as plastics (+14.6%) and clothing (+20.2%) were well above 1999 levels. Producers of fish (+5.9%) and agriculture and food (+5.6%) products posted more modest increases.

Nationally, exports grew 15.9% last year. Substantial gains were seen in every province except Ontario (+5.1%). BC's 13.2% increase was the second lowest among the provinces. In the rest of the country, exports rose at rates ranging from 19.2% in Quebec to 59.9% in Alberta, where gains were fuelled by the energy sector. Last year, the value of Alberta's energy product exports (\$34.7 billion) was greater than its total exports in 1999 (\$34.6 billion).

Exports increased in every part of the country last year



Virtually all of BC's major markets expanded in 2000

Exports to virtually all of BC's major markets increased last year, but the strongest gains were made in the smaller markets. International shipments to the Pacific Rim

excluding Japan picked up 21.6%, while exports to western Europe rose 34.8%. Exports to the US, the destination for two-thirds of BC's international shipments, rose more moderately (+10.7%), as did sales to Japan (+7.8%), BC's second biggest export market. These four regions together accounted for 98% of BC's total exports in 2000

Seasonally adjusted exports were up 5.7% in December

Exports of BC products ended the year on a high note, increasing 5.7% (seasonally adjusted) between November and December. This was the second straight month in which exports have jumped.

The strength in BC's exports continued to come from the US market, where growth was fuelled by energy products. Mineral product exports to the US—mostly natural gas—soared (+110.1%) in December. At the same time, power sales to California continued to boost the total (+5.8%) for exports of goods other than forest, mining, agriculture and fish products. Electricity exports typically comprise a relatively small share (less than 10%) of the total for "other products"; in December, the ratio was just over 50%. Forest products, usually the province's biggest export commodity, fell 5.1% in December, and US-bound shipments of agriculture and fish products (excluding processed goods) were down 15.8%.

Exports to the rest of the world decreased 2.6% in December. Forest products, which make up about 60% of BC's overseas exports, fell 3.5%. International shipments of mineral products (+5.7%) rose, as did agriculture and fish products (+14.4%), but exports of other goods were down (-5.6%) in December.

Recent Feature Articles In British Columbia Origin Exports Release

Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

00-11	<i>After Much Economic Diversification., BC Exports are Still Mainly Resource Based</i>	99-07	<i>Export Changes During 1990s Reduce Resource Dependency</i>
00-10	<i>Ambitious Western Hemisphere Trade Agreement Could Help Shape Canadian Trade In the New Decade</i>	99-06	<i>British Columbia Losing Dominant Position In World Lumber Markets</i>
00-09	<i>Trade Growth Tied To Transportation Infrastructure</i>	99-05	<i>September Team Canada Mission To Visit Japan and Australia</i>
00-08	<i>Some Familiar Patterns Developing In Trade Between China and British Columbia</i>	99-04	<i>New Export Industries Depend Heavily On Air Freight Services)</i>
00-07	<i>International Trade In Services Produces B.C.'s Only Trade Surplus</i>	99-03	<i>United States Log Exports</i>
00-06	<i>Value Added Wood Exports Grow Fast In B.C., But Faster In Rest of Canada</i>	99-02	<i>British Columbia Losing Ground In United States Lumber Market</i>
00-05	<i>What Has Free Trade Meant For B.C.'s International Trade?</i>	99-01	<i>British Columbia Export Reliance On U.S. Market Highest Since Early 1960s</i>
00-04	<i>British Columbia Shipping Smaller Portion of Canadian Forestry Products</i>	98-12	<i>(no article)</i>
00-03	<i>1990s Brought New Markets and New Products For B.C. Exports</i>	98-11	<i>Diversification of Export Mix Accelerates In 1998</i>
00-02	<i>United States Continues Substantial Log Exports In 1999</i>	98-10	<i>Offsetting Export Losses In Asia With Gains In the United States Market</i>
00-01	<i>B.C. Goods Export Growth Among Lowest In Canada During 1990s</i>	98-09	<i>Half A Century of B.C. Exports, From British Empire to the U.S. & Asia</i>
99-12	<i>British Columbia Trade Becoming More Continental Than Global</i>	98-08	<i>Asian Fallout Has British Columbia Exporters Relying Heavily On U.S. Market</i>
99-11	<i>Growing Cross Border Trade In Agricultural Food Products</i>	98-07	<i>No Ignoring Chinese Presence On World Trading Scene</i>
99-10	<i>Trade Imbalances Growing Within NAFTA</i>	98-06	<i>Falling Canadian Dollar Aids Food Exports, But Could Bring Higher Prices</i>
99-09	<i>B.C. Exports Recovering In Some Asian Markets, Still Declining In Others</i>	98-05	<i>Plastic Manufactured Products Become Important New Element In Provincial Export Mix (released Jul 98)</i>
99-08	<i>British Columbia Exports to United States Move Increasingly By Truck</i>	98-04	<i>Changes In B.C. Share of U.S. Import Market (released Jun 98)</i>

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:

- (1) **Western Europe:** United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
- (2) **Eastern Europe:** other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
- (3) **South East Asia:** Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
- (4) **Africa:** continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
- (5) **South America:** continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
- (6) **Central America and Caribbean:** from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
- (7) **Pacific Rim (including Japan):** Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
- (8) **Pacific Rim:** as above, but excluding Japan.
- (9) **Middle East:** from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.
- 'Selected Value-added Wood Products'** category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics

For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

BC STATS

553 Superior Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2000	1999	2000	CHANGE 1999-00	1997	1998	1999
	VALUES (\$,000)		VALUES (\$,000)		VALUES (\$,000)		
				(%)			
United Kingdom	33,404	286,770	367,915	28.3%	288,742	302,496	286,770
Germany	41,075	298,886	524,209	75.4%	475,582	395,571	298,886
People's Republic of China	44,466	590,733	736,120	24.6%	455,542	464,759	590,733
Hong Kong	19,802	255,904	248,397	-2.9%	352,022	272,155	255,904
Taiwan	24,214	363,675	409,733	12.7%	457,335	399,618	363,675
Japan	408,090	4,326,159	4,663,729	7.8%	6,003,385	4,548,533	4,326,159
South Korea	54,564	753,907	910,394	20.8%	953,214	677,999	753,907
India	9,154	57,500	86,971	51.3%	64,458	84,963	57,500
Australia	13,116	211,366	238,624	12.9%	235,891	226,325	211,366
Mexico	7,991	42,050	58,229	38.5%	61,937	60,700	42,050
United States	2,002,446	19,370,694	21,438,271	10.7%	14,863,063	16,375,025	19,370,694
other	229,985	2,467,156	2,835,708	14.9%	2,549,574	2,236,878	2,467,156
Total International Exports	2,888,308	28,738,030	32,518,300	13.2%	26,760,746	26,045,092	28,738,030
1) Western Europe	233,518	1,919,080	2,587,073	34.8%	2,101,198	2,040,720	1,919,080
2) Eastern Europe	7,032	29,747	36,227	21.8%	56,929	26,687	29,747
3) South East Asia	35,394	393,222	594,520	51.2%	486,548	340,527	393,222
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	961	45,210	56,379	24.7%	86,426	50,699	45,210
5) South America	9,953	144,528	182,561	26.3%	273,729	222,400	144,528
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	3,622	28,803	35,391	22.9%	26,860	38,116	28,803
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	601,615	6,933,579	7,833,521	13.0%	9,023,736	6,969,714	6,933,579
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	193,525	2,607,420	3,169,793	21.6%	3,020,352	2,421,181	2,607,420
9) Middle East	7,887	134,725	158,180	17.4%	178,360	146,941	134,725
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)							
United Kingdom	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%		1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
Germany	1.4%	2.1%	1.6%		1.8%	1.5%	1.0%
People's Republic of China	1.5%	0.9%	2.3%		1.7%	1.8%	2.1%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%		1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Taiwan	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%		1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Japan	14.1%	15.1%	14.3%		22.4%	17.5%	15.1%
South Korea	1.9%	2.6%	2.8%		3.6%	2.6%	2.6%
India	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Australia	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%		0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Mexico	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
United States	69.3%	67.4%	65.9%		55.5%	62.9%	67.4%
other	8.0%	8.6%	8.7%		9.5%	8.6%	8.6%
Total International Exports	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1) Western Europe	8.1%	6.7%	8.0%		7.9%	7.8%	6.7%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
3) South East Asia	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%		1.8%	1.3%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%		1.0%	0.9%	0.5%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	20.8%	24.1%	24.1%		33.7%	26.8%	24.1%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	6.7%	9.1%	9.7%		11.3%	9.3%	9.1%
9) Middle East	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.6%	0.5%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE	
					1999 (%)	2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	668,961	10,129,773	9,606,374	-5.2%	35.2%	29.5%
Lumber (softwood)	474,011	7,295,472	6,826,512	-6.4%	25.4%	21.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	16,581	289,220	293,702	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Plywood (softwood)	16,438	266,745	224,512	-15.8%	0.9%	0.7%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	70,363	1,151,871	1,043,751	-9.4%	4.0%	3.2%
other	91,568	1,126,466	1,217,898	8.1%	3.9%	3.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	550,843	5,412,065	6,696,061	23.7%	18.8%	20.6%
Pulp	370,652	3,297,301	4,488,475	36.1%	11.5%	13.8%
Newsprint	62,046	753,601	725,238	-3.8%	2.6%	2.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	109,285	1,251,973	1,349,493	7.8%	4.4%	4.1%
other	8,860	109,190	132,855	21.7%	0.4%	0.4%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	75,803	1,168,101	1,233,150	5.6%	4.1%	3.8%
Fruit and Nuts	7,283	124,177	133,685	7.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Vegetables	9,898	173,945	228,656	31.5%	0.6%	0.7%
other	58,623	869,979	870,810	0.1%	3.0%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	54,015	844,980	894,476	5.9%	2.9%	2.8%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	7,575	149,755	149,257	-0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	19,934	292,474	267,804	-8.4%	1.0%	0.8%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	4,480	57,270	64,547	12.7%	0.2%	0.2%
other	22,026	345,482	412,869	19.5%	1.2%	1.3%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	146,526	1,360,678	1,692,821	24.4%	4.7%	5.2%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	50,275	203,675	394,847	93.9%	0.7%	1.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	3,445	42,429	41,673	-1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	59,689	513,095	624,731	21.8%	1.8%	1.9%
Unwrought Zinc	25,920	453,061	453,275	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%
other	7,197	148,418	178,295	20.1%	0.5%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	842,313	3,194,813	5,324,026	66.6%	11.1%	16.4%
Natural Gas	358,268	1,273,486	1,836,567	44.2%	4.4%	5.6%
Coal	80,988	1,299,537	1,279,554	-1.5%	4.5%	3.9%
Electricity	387,694	458,005	1,986,599	333.8%	1.6%	6.1%
other	15,362	163,785	221,306	35.1%	0.6%	0.7%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	294,203	3,618,792	3,709,571	2.5%	12.6%	11.4%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	42,137	1,008,411	797,386	-20.9%	3.5%	2.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	60,736	641,260	702,988	9.6%	2.2%	2.2%
other	191,331	1,969,122	2,209,197	12.2%	6.9%	6.8%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	28,987	373,747	428,375	14.6%	1.3%	1.3%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	25,707	248,724	298,921	20.2%	0.9%	0.9%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	200,950	2,386,360	2,634,524	10.4%	8.3%	8.1%
GRAND TOTAL	2,888,308	28,738,030	32,518,300	13.2%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
		1999	2000	CHANGE	SHARE	
	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	1999-00	1999	2000
				(%)	(%)	(%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	442,722	7,560,152	6,862,212	-9.2%	39.0%	32.0%
Lumber (softwood)	292,044	5,250,432	4,621,168	-12.0%	27.1%	21.6%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	16,362	283,547	288,073	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
Plywood (softwood)	8,603	114,800	105,826	-7.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	60,213	1,025,319	898,491	-12.4%	5.3%	4.2%
other	65,500	886,054	948,653	7.1%	4.6%	4.4%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	212,816	2,413,161	2,570,933	6.5%	12.5%	12.0%
Pulp	80,919	808,670	917,008	13.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Newsprint	38,670	505,299	497,432	-1.6%	2.6%	2.3%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	85,295	1,004,056	1,039,575	3.5%	5.2%	4.8%
other	7,933	95,137	116,918	22.9%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	47,157	798,443	855,515	7.1%	4.1%	4.0%
Fruit and Nuts	5,260	102,384	108,321	5.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Vegetables	5,756	146,882	206,463	40.6%	0.8%	1.0%
other	36,141	549,176	540,730	-1.5%	2.8%	2.5%
FISH PRODUCTS	34,803	531,331	511,550	-3.7%	2.7%	2.4%
Whole Fish: Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,513	105,580	100,056	-5.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Whole Salmon: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,827	258,107	227,050	-12.0%	1.3%	1.1%
Salmon: Canned, Smoked, etc.	348	3,644	6,539	79.4%	0.0%	0.0%
other	13,114	164,000	177,906	8.5%	0.8%	0.8%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	29,565	564,849	581,787	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	115	8,261	6,406	-22.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	5,931	130,936	146,575	11.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Unwrought Zinc	17,493	352,925	347,679	-1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
other	6,025	72,727	81,126	11.5%	0.4%	0.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	774,115	1,925,483	4,139,953	115.0%	9.9%	19.3%
Natural Gas	358,268	1,273,486	1,836,567	44.2%	6.6%	8.6%
Coal	13,090	32,504	97,978	201.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Electricity	387,694	458,005	1,986,599	333.8%	2.4%	9.3%
other	15,063	161,488	218,809	35.5%	0.8%	1.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	233,644	3,085,108	3,086,011	0.0%	15.9%	14.4%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	38,301	956,157	758,055	-20.7%	4.9%	3.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	45,970	467,366	547,848	17.2%	2.4%	2.6%
other	149,374	1,661,585	1,780,108	7.1%	8.6%	8.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	26,391	352,533	400,646	13.6%	1.8%	1.9%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	25,256	241,680	287,979	19.2%	1.2%	1.3%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	175,977	1,897,954	2,141,685	12.8%	9.8%	10.0%
GRAND TOTAL	2,002,446	19,370,694	21,438,271	10.7%	100.0%	100.0%

**B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
- SELECTED COMMODITIES -**

	<u>DECEMBER</u>	<u>YEAR-TO-DATE</u>				
	2000 (\$,000)	1999 (\$,000)	2000 (\$,000)	CHANGE 1999-00 (%)	SHARE 1999 (%)	SHARE 2000 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	183,907	2,006,186	2,094,879	4.3%	46.4%	44.9%
Lumber (softwood)	145,647	1,561,863	1,641,444	5.1%	36.1%	35.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	181	118	-34.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood (softwood)	4,877	114,399	83,331	-27.2%	2.6%	1.8%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,612	109,029	123,529	13.3%	2.5%	2.6%
other	24,771	222,714	246,457	10.7%	5.1%	5.3%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	85,811	649,962	853,549	31.3%	15.0%	18.3%
Pulp	62,860	472,681	679,781	43.8%	10.9%	14.6%
Newsprint	19,989	158,505	142,674	-10.0%	3.7%	3.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	2,797	17,085	28,513	66.9%	0.4%	0.6%
other	165	1,692	2,581	52.6%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	6,587	159,228	159,600	0.2%	3.7%	3.4%
Fruit and Nuts	351	8,574	10,837	26.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	929	14,609	9,537	-34.7%	0.3%	0.2%
other	5,307	136,044	139,227	2.3%	3.1%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	7,166	172,754	233,777	35.3%	4.0%	5.0%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	4,376	33,932	40,437	19.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,020	24,706	28,290	14.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	175	2,586	4,952	91.5%	0.1%	0.1%
other	1,595	111,530	160,098	43.5%	2.6%	3.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	84,134	531,668	613,346	15.4%	12.3%	13.2%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	37,665	155,692	194,739	25.1%	3.6%	4.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	1,094	15,524	16,870	8.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	44,129	292,040	307,223	5.2%	6.8%	6.6%
Unwrought Zinc	769	10,448	8,576	-17.9%	0.2%	0.2%
other	477	57,963	85,938	48.3%	1.3%	1.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	24,479	617,029	527,515	-14.5%	14.3%	11.3%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	24,307	615,648	525,933	-14.6%	14.2%	11.3%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	172	1,381	1,582	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	9,482	81,421	83,142	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	990	11,172	7,686	-31.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	2,132	45,128	25,489	-43.5%	1.0%	0.5%
other	6,360	25,121	49,967	98.9%	0.6%	1.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	1,381	4,428	7,344	65.9%	0.1%	0.2%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	296	4,358	6,288	44.3%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	4,847	97,125	84,238	-13.2%	2.2%	1.8%
GRAND TOTAL	408,090	4,326,159	4,663,729	7.8%	100.0%	100.0%

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION - SELECTED COMMODITIES -

	DECEMBER	YEAR-TO-DATE				
		1999	2000	CHANGE	SHARE	
	2000	1999	2000	1999-00	1999	2000
	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	(\$,000)	(%)	(%)	(%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	25,058	321,847	355,497	10.5%	17.1%	14.0%
Lumber (softwood)	21,163	271,823	304,259	11.9%	14.4%	12.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	175	3,236	3,521	8.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Plywood (softwood)	2,814	35,059	33,748	-3.7%	1.9%	1.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	698	9,643	11,135	15.5%	0.5%	0.4%
other	207	2,085	2,836	36.0%	0.1%	0.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	158,458	1,003,400	1,569,496	56.4%	53.3%	61.7%
Pulp	152,378	919,786	1,493,103	62.3%	48.8%	58.7%
Newsprint	0	2,885	1,119	-61.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	6,080	79,845	74,319	-6.9%	4.2%	2.9%
other	0	884	955	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	4,070	32,890	26,331	-19.9%	1.7%	1.0%
Fruit and Nuts	37	1,221	1,505	23.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Vegetables	166	6,933	2,097	-69.8%	0.4%	0.1%
other	3,867	24,736	22,730	-8.1%	1.3%	0.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	2,695	46,297	48,274	4.3%	2.5%	1.9%
Whole Fish; Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	17	4,172	3,344	-19.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	41	2,979	3,190	7.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Salmon; Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,557	38,329	39,961	4.3%	2.0%	1.6%
other	80	817	1,780	117.9%	0.0%	0.1%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	809	18,580	15,575	-16.2%	1.0%	0.8%
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	769	16,897	13,587	-19.6%	0.9%	0.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	0	0	65	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Unwrought Zinc	0	4	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	40	1,679	1,923	14.5%	0.1%	0.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	11,512	231,586	229,693	-0.8%	12.3%	9.0%
Natural Gas	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	11,490	231,525	229,578	-0.8%	12.3%	9.0%
Electricity	0	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
other	22	61	114	NA	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	23,333	170,730	251,629	47.4%	9.1%	9.9%
Motor Vehicles and Parts	233	4,577	2,966	-35.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	5,482	45,030	34,373	-23.7%	2.4%	1.4%
other	17,618	121,123	214,290	76.9%	6.4%	8.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	724	4,447	5,376	20.9%	0.2%	0.2%
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	119	1,549	2,704	74.6%	0.1%	0.1%
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	2,553	52,871	40,646	-23.1%	2.8%	1.6%
GRAND TOTAL	229,331	1,884,195	2,545,222	35.1%	100.0%	100.0%